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terial. Her verbatim reports of statements made by certain girls and women convey marvellously graphic impressions and constitute a valuable section of her report. But collaboration might have prevented some of the defects which obscure the merits of her work. The generalizations, when not based directly on the facts observed, are for the most part worthless, and the whole report is singularly ill-written.

The individual method has greatly limited the intended scope of the investigation, and the commissioner of labor statistics recommends a four years continuation, so that all the occupations specified in the Act of 1913 may be studied by Miss Holloway. This policy requires over five years for the whole task and prevents a survey which will show contemporaneous conditions in the several occupations. It thus weakens the Act of 1913 as a preliminary to early and efficient legislation concerning women wage-earners in Connecticut.

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Violence and the Labor Movement. By ROBERT HUNTER. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. xiv, 388. \$1.50.)

The controversy as to the place of direct action in the tactics of the labor movement, which has disturbed American socialism for the last four or five years, is responsible for this study by Mr. Hunter. He has endeavored to review the more important instances of the adoption of violence as a weapon of labor, to show the unfortunate results of such tactics, and to analyze the psychology of the advocate of violence.

The historical parts of the work give a clear summary of terrorist movements in western Europe, since Bakunin's day. The battle between Marx and Bakunin is vividly pictured and ample quotations from documents not easily accessible give this part of the work special value. The connection between anarchism and the modern syndicalist movement is established; little, however, is said about the actual use made of any of the methods of direct action by the syndicalists of Europe, or their counterparts in America. A review of these matters would have been within the scope of the work and would have added to its value. There is, however, an admirable chapter dealing with what Mr.

Hunter calls the "oldest anarchism"—a scathing review of the extraordinary powers permitted to employers in the United States through the hiring of private standing armies of detectives and special officers.

Mr. Hunter has no difficulty in showing the inevitable failure, the public reaction against progressive measures, the moral degeneracy of the actors themselves, which follow in the wake of the terrorist. The psychology of the advocate of violence is analyzed with much skill. The reader feels, however, that Mr. Hunter is too much inclined to assume that the tactics of the bomb are the only alternative to political activity, so far as the socialist movement is concerned; to the general strike, for example, there are only brief references. There is little of that appreciation of the difficulties which face a socialist party in politics, the complexity and constant shifting of social and economic relationships, and the remarkable power of adaptation and resistance displayed by the capitalist system, which give Mr. Walling's book its note of reality and closeness to present facts. The book is, however, a valuable statement of the orthodox socialist views upon the matters covered, and Mr. Hunter has not allowed his own opinion upon the controversy to cloud or color his admirable presentation of the wide range of facts he has brought together.

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NEW BOOKS

ASHWORTH, J. H. *The helper and American trade unions.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1915. Pp. vi, 134.)

To be reviewed.

FERENCZI, E. *Die erste Arbeitslosenzählung in Budapest und in 24 Nachbargemeinden am 22.3. 1914.* (Jena: Fischer. 1915. 3 M.)

O'GRADY, J. *A legal minimum wage.* A dissertation. (Washington. 1915. Pp. 140.)

A survey of the minimum wage legislation of Australia, Great Britain, and the United States, and a clear presentation of such facts as are available relating to its operation and effects. A useful work.

ROBERTS, M. G. *Injuries to interstate employees on railroads.* (Washington: John Byrne & Co. 1915. \$6.)

TAWNEY, R. H. *The establishment of minimum rates in the tailoring industry; under the trade boards act of 1909.* Ratan Tata Founda-